

**SCOTT COUNTY KICKER.**  
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C. M. Weaver, Sol Diebold, J. H. Brannan, P. E. Daugherty,  
Phil. A. Hafner.  
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Phil. A. Hafner, Editor.

#### THE SUBS.

Sol Diebold of New Hamburg is here with three; August Deck of Bell City sent in two, and Early Binkard of near Bleda, one.  
Benton.—T. B. C. Turner, Ed. Bleda.  
New Hamburg.—Albert Blatt, W. W. Herring.  
Oran.—L. A. Schaefer, Frank Enderle.  
Morley.—J. W. Bowman.  
Bell City.—August Schlitt, August Deck.  
T. J. Browning, Jackson; Sam Gentry, Randless; R. C. Swan, Paxico; E. F. Fields, Farmington.

#### J. P. MORGAN DEAD.

J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, the financial king of America, and possibly of the world, died in Rome, Italy, Monday. His doctor attributes his breakdown to his having to testify before the Pujo Congressional committee. Wonderful how sensitive these "great" men are. Lawyers can "raw-hide" you and I on the witness stand and we don't break down—not often—but a financier, he can't stand it.

Here is the controlling force of the industries of this country a corpse—and not a wheel refuses to revolve. Everything goes right on with less interruption than if a switchman on a railroad should sprain an ankle.

Yet a majority of people are educated to believe that the Morgans are necessary to the development and operation of industry. When Morgan's slaves go on strike, then production ceases. But Morgan plays no useful part in production, hence his disappearance interferes with nothing—except, possibly, the stock gambling.

But what I would like to know is what sort of a heaven Morgan is in. It is easy enough to catch poor devils with promises of golden harps, golden crowns, and so on, but what would Morgan care for all these? He had all the gold and all that gold could buy while here. The chances are that if an angel came along and offered Morgan a golden harp or crown he'd kick it down stairs saying, "I had my fill of gold before I came here."

Of course Morgan is in heaven. You couldn't get an "eminent divine" to express a doubt about that wasn't he a great philanthropist and gave freely to church and charity? Yet it is written "that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

I say it is written. But you couldn't get the "eminent divine" to preach that. It is also written that "the ass knoweth his master's crib."

**"BACK TO THE LAND."** From East and West and North and South comes the cry. Back to the land! Back to the life of greatest joy! Blue sky overhead and green grass under foot! Surrounded by sunshine and birds and trees and all growing things and the warmth of home—the warmth of home!

What does it mean? Why, it is the opening paragraph of a leaflet sent to me from William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. The leaflet contains ten pages of that sort of dope and is sent broadcast throughout the land. Newspapers are expected to reproduce the stuff as original, and many of them do. Not only the colleges but the railroads, the state agricultural departments and other interests are boosting the "back to the land" humbug.

What does it mean. Why it means that they have been taking the hide off the farmer a little bit too close, and that the sons refuse to stand for the skinning and leaves the farm. The increased production does not keep up with the increase in population and farm products are higher than they used to be. The remedy, according to our wise men, is to raise more stuff so the price will come down.  
But isn't that a roseate picture of farm life drawn by some fellow who, if on a farm would try to locate the cow that gives the butter milk? Back to the land! he says. "Back to the life of greatest joy! Blue sky overhead and green grass under foot." He might have added, "And green-horns betwixt and between."

Here is another letter from Seth Babcock, of the Cape Normal. He is president of the Southeast Missouri Corn Circus—or "show," as he calls it, and wants me to urge farmers to grow more corn. He says this was formerly only for boys and girls, but he is going to let grown folks play at it.

He wants a 100-bushel an acre yield—or as near as you can get to it—and offers \$50, \$25 and \$10 for the first, second and third highest yield on one acre, and in addition a \$19 scholarship to the State Normal for the best corn acre yield in Scott county.

Now, the Babcock proposition is all right and would be a good thing and would be all right if the farmer had any control over the market. But what good does it do him to raise big crops when government reports prove that he gets less out of big crops than little ones?

If you are interested and want further particulars, write Seth Babcock, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

#### THE FLOODS.

There is great activity along the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers just now. The flood stage reached Cairo this week, and the water is higher there than last year, and the city seems doomed. All women and children were taken out of Cairo Monday afternoon in places of safety.

Regiments of soldiers are there working to protect the levees and doing relief work.

All business houses are closed except drug stores, and butcher and bake-shops.

The lid is on the saloons tight. Everybody is forced to work to help save the city.

The worst is feared at Cairo—for the river is still rising fast, but increased current has given hope that the levees somewhere below have broken. If so, this will relieve Cairo.

In Mendon, Ill. and Shawneetown, the situation is about the same as at Cairo, except that at Shawneetown late reports say the levee has a break.

Commerce in Scott county, put on quite a military appearance Sunday. National guardsmen from Southeast towns gathered here to be shipped into the flooded districts. Fifty soldiers were stationed to patrol the levee at Prices Landing and 150 were sent to Bryant's Landing. Other companies were sent to Birds Point, New Madrid and Caruthersville.

The islands about Commerce are beginning to flood and the stock has been brought to the main shore for safety.

The water is reported flowing over the levee at Birds Point, and much territory south of us is flooded.

Late reports say the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., was cut to let the water in gradually, and women, children, the infirm and household goods were moved to the hills.

A report reached Benton Wednesday from Charleston that on Tuesday night at about 9 o'clock the situation at Cairo became so desperate that all hope of the levee holding against the flood was abandoned, and that the sewers were opened to let in the water so as to brace the levees from within. A stage of 57 feet is predicted, which is the highest since 1815 and two feet higher than the Cairo levee.

A break in the Big Four levee above Cairo protecting a drainage district of 7,000 acres, and in which many of Cairo's factories and industries are located, has caused great damage and the water stands from 10 to 20 feet deep. A break also occurred in the levee at Columbus, Ky., 30 miles below Cairo. The Delefield levee on the Missouri side 8 miles below Birds Point, went out Monday and water is pouring over Belmont.

A. J. Wheeler, engineer for a number of levee districts in South east Missouri, issued this warning to the mayors of towns along the river Tuesday.

"The greatest flood since 1815 is now in sight. My opinion is that the water on the Cairo gauge will reach close to 57 feet by Wednesday, April 9. The river will go over the Sikeston bridge about 1 to 1 1/2 feet deeper than last year, completely inundating the Little River Valley, even though the Point Pleasant levee should be held. Caruthersville will get more than last year. Please post this notice to the public and warn all people that they may have time to care for human life and property."

#### HERE AND YONDER.

Henry Koch and Arthur Clymer of Macedonia were here Wednesday. When asked what they were doing here Henry said:

"Why, our people refused to vote any increase over 40 cents at the school meeting and it will cut our school short. We came out to see what we could do about it." Of course the Kicker does not know what reason those people had, and their reason may have been a good one, but it is an evident fact that people will gag at the goat of school taxes to educate their children and swallow the elephant of a bond issue to build a palatial place for their "servants" to skin around in. In view of the tyranny by which the people of this county are ruled, is it not a joke to speak of the officials as "servants?"

"The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties," say the Democrats. And that's no lie. I butted up against one of their "bulwarks" last October and found it impregnable. It took their jury less than half an hour to say that I lied, and I can't discover when, where or how. It has now been three weeks since I offered a \$100 gold piece to anyone to SHOW me, and nobody has called for the gold piece. If it will do any good I will make it a \$20 gold piece. I've got plenty of gold. It's information I am after. I hope the "plaintiff" and the jurors won't all rush in at once after the gold piece.

Jonah Clymer, who moved away twelve years ago, has returned to Commerce and bought the Totty place in the hills for \$1,800. To the Kicker Jonah said he got back with \$500 more than he left with. That is \$146 per year that he "prospered." In the mean time he bought one farm in Dunklin county for \$850 and sold it for \$2,000. Then he bought a farm in Wayne county for \$2,220 and recently sold it for \$3,150. He is a saying, hard-working farmer. Yet had it not been for the natural increase in land values on land he bought and sold, he would have returned \$1,580 in the hole. Yet the idlers howl, "Back to the land." Jonah said he could not make a living on his Wayne county farm of 160 acres with sixty acres in cultivation.

The Kicker hears a rumor that

it regards with considerable reliability, that the Cotton Belt railroad is planning to spend half a million dollars in improvements at Fornielt during the summer. According to this report the yardage is to be extended to cover the first row of blocks along the south side of the railroad.

Linson Dabbs, secretary of the Socialist party of Scott county, was here Friday. He has a call in this week's paper for a county meeting at Morley, Saturday, April 19. He thinks it about time to begin to get busy and hopes for a good attendance.

T. B. C. Turner of near Hickory Grove, was here Friday. His son, Thomas, who married recently, will cultivate the Lane farm this season.

Dr. Winters of Oran passed thru here Monday on his way to Commerce—returning in the evening.

An adjourned term of county court will meet here next Monday. Frank Grant and J. H. Brannan of Vanduser were here Friday.

Miss Clara Smith visited at the Cape Monday and Tuesday. Frank Enderle was here Tuesday with a load of peas.

#### FROM ORAN.

Rev. Ormsbee of Keytesville, Mo. representing the building committee of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis, was in Oran getting pledges for payments toward erecting a \$150,000 addition to the present building on Taylor avenue. He preached an excellent sermon at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

S. K. Baker, who moved to Mississippi county a few weeks ago is back again, having been driven out by the high water. There is nothing like being on dry ground in wet weather.

Our city election was a very quiet affair, as there was no opposition to any of the candidates. Probably the excitement is being stored up for the mayoralty election next spring.

The last number of the winter lyceum course was given here in the basement of the Methodist church Saturday night.

Mr. D. Simpson and daughter, Deaula, of Sandyswoods, visited at the homes of Mrs. Kiser and Mrs. Hughes in Oran, Saturday.

Otto Bugg of the Ridge, and Miss Beatrice Howell, teacher of the Bugg Ridge school, were here Saturday.

Mrs. Engle and daughter, Alberta, of Chaffee, were in Oran Monday.

Mrs. D. G. Pickett returned from a week's visit in Kentucky Sunday. Peter Dirnberger of Risco was here a few days last week.

J. B. Finley, who has been confined to his bed, is better.

Miss Adelle Comstock of Sikeston is in Oran on a visit.

Judge Batts of Vanduser was an Oran visitor Monday.

Harry Lampert of Sikeston was in Oran Saturday.

#### FROM NEW HAMBURG.

A jolly crowd gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Glaus, last Sunday. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Bisher and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gerst, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gosche and daughter, John Bisher and wife, Albert Goetz and family A. W. Dirnberger, John Gerst, Johnnie Dirnberger, Theodore and Willie Goetz. Fine music was furnished by Phillip LeGrand, Tony Glaus and Gregor Glasstetter.

Frank Glasstetter, Otto Diebold and sisters, the Misses Ollie and Sylvia, and the Misses Mary and Minnie Herring and brother, Walter, attended church at Benton Sunday and spent part of the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Hafner.

August Heisler and Clements Westrich and wife of Kelo, and Anton Miederhoff, Jr., of Benton parish, attended church here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haefler of the

Stumptown neighborhood, spent Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Goetz.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Houring on the 20th Louis Dannemueller and wife stood sponsors.

Albert Rockett and sons, Louis and Clarence, of near Oran, were at Sol Diebold's last week getting rent corn.

Phillip Schitter has had an addition built to his barn. Phil Westrich and his carpenters did the work.

Mrs. Katy T. Westrich spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. John Bisher at Bleda last week.

Louis Hahn, who has been gone for some time, returned Saturday to escape the high water.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Eichorn died Sunday and was buried Monday.

The marriage of Albert Dirnberger to Miss Clara Mentz was announced here Sunday.

Jacob Urhahn, Willie Hahn, John Stike and Lawrence Reigert were at Chaffee Sunday.

Henry Weiler and wife spent Sunday afternoon with the family of Phillip Westrich.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Diebold and son Sunday with his brother, Charles, and family.

Jacob Diebold of Schererville visited the family of his son Solomon, Tuesday.

David Westrich and Louis Hahn were fishing Sunday and had good luck.

John Dumey and George Koelzer of Kelo were visitors here Sunday.

John Gangle of Benton visited the family of John Linhardt Saturday.

Wendolin Heisler and wife from the Weimers were here Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Kilhofer and children were at Oran on Saturday.

Martin Glasstetter and son, Gregor, were at Oran Monday.

Joe Bisher and sister, Miss Alvin, were at Kelo Sunday.

Louis Hahn is back from Illinois and the girls are all glad.

The dance at Stike's hall was well attended—as usual.

#### FROM KELO.

Well boys, what do you know about this. Victor Scherer took four girls home from a party Sunday. Are you all waiting for Leap Year?

Barnie Scherer and his best girl and Mrs. L. Seyer spent Sunday with the family of John Seyer.

Mrs. Chas. Logel and children and Mrs. Fred Gatewood of St. Louis are here visiting friends.

Wm. Understall sold his farm to John Seyer and moved last week to Louis Caleot's swamp farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Albin Martin and children spent Sunday evening with the family of W. Scherer.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ross went to Cape Girardeau Monday. Also Mr. and Mrs. Albin Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. August Kern and children spent Sunday with the family of John Enderle.

The marriage of Fred Brucker and Miss Louisa Widefield was announced Sunday.

Peter Caleot brought his wife from St. Louis last week and located at Kelo.

Miss Agness Leibler of near New Hamburg attended church here Sunday.

The Misses Emma and Bertha Enderle were at Fornielt Saturday.

Victor Bollinger from near New Hamburg was here Saturday.

A crowd of young people Sunday at Joe Battler's.

#### FROM FORNEILT.

John Gavin, about 30 years old and married, committed suicide Monday noon by taking a large dose of carbolic acid. It is said Mr. Gavin purchased the acid at

the Ilmo drug store and took a large dose before leaving the place. Dr. Robins was called, but all the remedies failed. The remains were taken to Illinois for burial.

A large crowd attended the party at the residence of Fritz Sanders, which was given in honor of Mrs. Sanders' birthday.

John Eifert and Miss Elda Koch were quietly married at the home of the groom Sunday evening.

Harry and Hazel Crader came

with their father from Jackson to spend a few days at Fornielt.

R. E. Smith's little girl was the lucky one to win the piano at A. & D. Schriefer's store.

Many from here attended the dance at New Hamburg Monday night.

J. L. Hill has returned from his six months stay in Alabama.

Louis Hillemann of Harvell is here on a week's visit.

Dr. Hartle is able to be up and about again.

**FROM OWNESBY.**  
Mr. Chas. Martin of near Price's Landing is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Vandike.  
Tom Baty and family of Bleda spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Baty.  
The Misses Mary Baty and Nettie Calbert took the final examination at Benton.  
Miss Mary Kiser of Oran is visiting Miss Beulah Simpson.  
A number of our farmers are busy making melon hills.

## THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM--READ IT.

The Socialist party of the United States declares that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt, and the source of unpeppable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the nation has passed into the absolute control of a plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the nation—the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every state of the Union.

In spite of the multiplication of labor-saving machines and improved methods of industry which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the price of all the necessities of life steadily increases. The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage-workers have seen their purchasing power, their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every state are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery, and by extortionate rent, freight rates and storage charges. Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of the propertyless wage-workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils in life and limb; is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drugging and to a darkened life.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican, Democratic and all reform parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners of this nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of repressive measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of plutocracy, and all of which have been perpetrated into means for increasing their power. Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations, with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.

Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

In addition to this legislative jugglery and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the civil war.

We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare these to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed, instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except thru Socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good, and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally, this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which, the capitalist class, owns the means of production, and the other, the working class, must use these means of production on the

terms dictated by the owners.

The capitalist class, tho' few in number, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news thru its organized press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the schools and colleges—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the decided prestige which established custom gives to any order of society—right or wrong.

The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumbers the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

All political parties are the expression of economic and class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers.

Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities today are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically managed.

In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class, the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these they may resist successfully the capitalist class, breaking the fetters of wage slavery and fitting themselves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system.

The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the useful farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggle for economic justice.

In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to Socialism, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, canals, waterways, telegraphs and telephone, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.
2. The immediate requirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of the people:
  - (a) By scientific forestation and timber protection.
  - (b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
  - (c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.
  - (d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.
  - (e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.
5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all lands held for speculation.
6. The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.
7. The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government under a work-

day of not more than eight hours, and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families.

1. By shortening the workday; in keeping with the increase productivity of machinery.
2. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
3. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.
4. By forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age.
5. By the co-operative organizations of industries in federal penitentiaries and workshops for the benefit of convicts and their dependents.
6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.
7. By abolishing the profit system in government works and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.
8. By establishing maximum wage scale.
9. By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

#### POLITICAL DEMANDS.

1. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.
2. The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.
3. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct reward to inventors by premiums or royalties.
4. Universal and equal suffrage for men and women.
5. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.
6. The abolition of the senate and veto power of the president.
7. The election of the president and the vice-president by the direct vote of the people.
8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislative enactments by congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.
9. The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in a majority of the states.
10. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the representation in congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.
11. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.
12. The enactment of further measures for general education, and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department.
13. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health with such restrictions as will secure full liberty for all schools of practice.
14. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and its elevation to the rank of a department.
15. Abolition of the federal district courts and the United States circuit courts of appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short terms.
16. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.
17. The free administration of justice.
18. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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